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09/699,402	10/31/2000	Masahiro Matsuo	3064NG/49341	6990

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EXAMINER
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MOORTHY, ARAVIND K

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2131

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This is in response to the communications filed on 13 May 2008.
2. Claims 2, 4-12, 16, 18-20 and 22-26 are pending in the application.
3. Claims 2, 4-12, 16, 18-20 and 22-26 have been rejected.
4. Claims 1, 3, 13-15, 17 and 21 have been cancelled.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 9 May 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that Ballantyne does not teach that "the main device is configured to be connected to a second display operable to display the obtained information".

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Ballantyne discloses that If the user has been classified as "medical personnel ", they initially enter their unique ID number to further classify them as nursing staff, or practicing physicians. If nursing staff (384), the patient record information is retrieved from the appropriate nursing station and the associated patient charts and data entry forms are displayed (386). The correct information is then entered i.e. temperature, blood pressure, medication administered, etc. and then the patient's medical record is updated (388). If the user has been identified as a physician (390) then the entire medical record (392) is made available for viewing at the bedside through the PCS. The physician then enters their personal notes, observations, etc. (394) and the patient's medical record is modified accordingly. It should be noted that no mention has been made as to the specifics of the data entry device: this can either be accomplished directly through a touch panel on the display or through a personal data assistant as will be discussed subsequently.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**6. Claims 2, 4-12, 16, 18-20 and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ballantyne, Jr. et al U.S. Patent No. 5,867,821 in view of Russell-Falla et al U.S. Patent No. 6,266,664.**

As to claim 2, Ballantyne et al discloses a network apparatus comprising:

a main device operable to be linked to a network [column 4, lines 52-65];

and

a portable remote controller device operable to remotely control the main device by way of communication [column 8 line 66 to column 9 line 15],

wherein the remote controller device includes:

a first display operable to display information sent from the main device; [column 9, lines 16-61]

an identification code storage storing an identification code of the remote controller [column 12, lines 9-47]; and

an identification code sending section operable to send the identification code to the main device [column 12, lines 9-47];

wherein the main device includes:

an access destination storage storing the identification code of the remote controller and an access destination in the network in a one-to-one correspondence [column 9, lines 1-15];

an access section operable to access the access destination corresponding to the identification code sent from the remote controller device and obtain the information from the access destination [column 12, lines 9-47];

an information sending section operable to send the obtained information to the remote controller device [column 12, lines 9-47]; and

wherein the main device is configured to be connected to a second display operable to display the obtained information [column 8 line 66 to column 9 line 15].

Ballantyne et al does not teach determining whether the second display of the main device displays the obtained information based on the display switching signal sent from the remote controller device.

Russell-Falla et al teaches storing filtering information [column 5, lines 47-64]. Russell-Falla et al teaches blocking digital data from being displayed when the content is unsuitable or potentially harmful to the user [column 5, lines 47-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al so that the set-top box or a computer would have had a setting for the portable remote controller device based on the display switching signal. There would have been a determination of whether an output to the display

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device coupled to the main device is allowed is based on the stored setting. It would have been determined whether an output to a display device coupled to the main device was allowed. The output would have been disabled to the display device when it is determined that the output is not allowed.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al by the teaching of Russell-Falla et al because it prevents minors from viewing pornographic material [column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 3].

As to claims 4, 5 and 8-11, Ballantyne et al discloses that the first display means of the remote controller device includes title displaying section operable to display a title of the information sent from the main device [column 10, lines 10-27].

As to claim 6, Ballantyne et al discloses a network apparatus, comprising:

a main device operable to be linked to a network [column 4, lines 52-65];

and

a portable remote controller device operable to remotely control the main device by way of communication [column 8 line 66 to column 9 line 15],

wherein the remote controller device includes:

an access destination specifying section operable to specify an access destination in the network and send the specified access destination to the main device [column 9, lines 16-61];

a first display operable to display information sent from the main device [column 9, lines 16-61];

an identification code storage storing an identification code of the remote controller [column 12, lines 9-47];

wherein the main device includes:

an access section operable to access the specified access destination and obtain the information from the access destination [column 12, lines 9-47];

an information sending section operable to send the obtained information to the remote controller device [column 12, lines 9-47]; and

wherein the main device is configured to be connected to a second display operable to display the obtained information [column 8 line 66 to column 9 line 15];

wherein the information sending section of the main device appends an identification code to the information and sends the information together with the appended identification code to the remote controller device [column 9, lines 16-61].

Ballantyne et al does not teach determining whether the second display of the main device displays the obtained information based on the display switching signal sent from the remote controller device.

Russell-Falla et al teaches storing filtering information [column 5, lines 47-64]. Russell-Falla et al teaches blocking digital data from being displayed when the content is unsuitable or potentially harmful to the user [column 5, lines 47-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al so that the set-top box or a computer would have had a setting for the portable remote controller device based on the display switching signal. There would have been a determination of whether an output to the display device coupled to the main device is allowed is based on the stored setting. It would have been determined whether an output to a display device coupled to the main device was allowed. The output would have been disabled to the display device when it is determined that the output is not allowed.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al by the teaching of Russell-Falla et al because it prevents minors from viewing pornographic material [column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 3].

As to claims 7, 16 and 18-20, Ballantyne et al teaches that the main device and the remote controller device communicate with each other using infrared rays [column 14, lines 30-34].

As to claim 12, Ballantyne et al discloses the network apparatus, wherein:

the information sending section of the main device appends an identification code to the information and sends the information together with the appended code to the remote controller device [column 9, lines 16-61]; and

the remote controller device further includes a display disabling section that disables the first display to display the sent information when the appended



identification code is not in conformity with the stored identification code [column 9, lines 16-61].

As to claim 25, Ballantyne et al discloses storing, by the main device, and ID code, electronic mail address and password of each of the portable remote controller device and the another portable controller device in a one-to-one correspondence [column 9, lines 1-15].

As to claim 26, Ballantyne et al discloses that the access destination storage stores a mail address as the access destination [column 15, lines 50-55].

As to claim 22, Ballantyne et al discloses a method for accessing information over a network comprising:

- sending a request for information from a portable remote controller device having a first display to a main device configured to be connected to a second display [column 8 line 66 to column 9 line 15];

- obtaining the requested information from the network [column 9, lines 16-61];

- providing the obtained information from the main device to the remote controller device [column 9, lines 16-61];

- displaying the sent information on the first display of the remote controller device [column 9, lines 16-61];

- sending a display switching signal from the remote controller device to the main device [column 9, lines 16-61].

Ballantyne et al does not teach determining whether the second display of the main device displays the obtained information based on the display switching signal sent from the remote controller device.

Russell-Falla et al teaches storing filtering information [column 5, lines 47-64]. Russell-Falla et al teaches blocking digital data from being displayed when the content is unsuitable or potentially harmful to the user [column 5, lines 47-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al so that the set-top box or a computer would have had a setting for the portable remote controller device based on the display switching signal. There would have been a determination of whether an output to the display device coupled to the main device is allowed is based on the stored setting. It would have been determined whether an output to a display device coupled to the main device was allowed. The output would have been disabled to the display device when it is determined that the output is not allowed.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al by the teaching of Russell-Falla et al because it prevents minors from viewing pornographic material [column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 3].

As to claim 23, Ballantyne et al teaches the method, comprising:

sending another display switching signal from another remote controller device to the main device [column 9, lines 16-61]; and

determining whether the second display of the main device displays information requested from the another remote controller device based on the another display switching signal sent from the another remote controller device [column 9, lines 16-61].

As to claim 24, Ballantyne et al discloses A method for accessing information over a network, comprising:

    sending a request for information from a portable remote controller device having a first display to a main device [column 14, lines 6-44];

    obtaining the requested information from the network [column 14, lines 6-44];

    providing the obtained information from the main device to the remote controller device [column 14, lines 6-44];

    displaying the sent information on the first display of the remote controller device [column 14, lines 6-44];

    storing in the main device, an identification code, electronic mail address and password of each of the remote controller device and the another remote controller device in a one-to-one correspondence [column 9, lines 1-15].

Ballantyne et al does not teach determining whether the second display of the main device displays the obtained information based on the display switching signal sent from the remote controller device.

Russell-Falla et al teaches storing filtering information [column 5, lines 47-64]. Russell-Falla et al teaches blocking digital data from being displayed when the content is unsuitable or potentially harmful to the user [column 5, lines 47-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al so that the set-top box or a computer would have had a setting for the portable remote controller device based on the display switching signal. There would have been a determination of whether an output to the display device coupled to the main device is allowed is based on the stored setting. It would have been determined whether an output to a display device coupled to the main device was allowed. The output would have been disabled to the display device when it is determined that the output is not allowed.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ballantyne et al by the teaching of Russell-Falla et al because it prevents minors from viewing pornographic material [column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 3].

***Conclusion***

**7. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aravind K. Moorthy whose telephone number is 571-272-3793. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aravind K Moorthy/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2131  
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